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against President Wilson's intended course as regards future assaults on American rights.

The German reply arrives on the eve of the Lusitania anniversary, when the American public will be reminded of the wanton slaughter of more than 3,000 non-combatants, including 115 Americans. The recollection that such a crime was allowed to go without even an apology from Germany for more than a year, while other exactly similar crimes were repeated periodically, is certain, in the opinion of officials, to cause a rallying of popular support to the President's resolution to break off relations at the next demonstration of submarine lawlessness.

For this reason Germany's delay in answering the President's demand for an "immediate" declaration that illegal submarine warfare had been discontinued is regarded as a blunder.

It was learned to-day that the German Embassy, as well as the State Department, has practically abandoned hope for an indefinite continuance of relations. The embassy has taken steps toward preparing for such a break. The State Department also has formulated plans for recalling consuls and turning over American interests to a South American power.

These steps are taken in the belief that whatever the immediate effect of the German note, submarine warfare cannot go on without jeopardizing American rights. "Mistakes" will happen, and another "mistake" officials say, will mean rupture.

It is realized that if relations are broken with Germany it will be difficult to maintain relations with Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. The constant threat of war, it is feared, may make it necessary eventually to sever relations also with Germany's allies.

Wilson Encouraged

Germany, Russian View

Petrograd, May 4.—The "Novoye Vremya" concludes its comment on President Wilson's speech of May 1 before the National Service School Military Encampment for Young Women as follows:

"The most peaceful of lovers of peace has finally convinced himself that his love of peace has only encouraged the German government in trampling upon all the laws of God and man. Even his faith in peace has been shaken, but even at this last moment he has given Germany a way out."

"He threatens Germany, not with war, but only with the breaking of diplomatic relations. The speech, however, shows that he realizes the fact that he would not stop with the breaking of relations, but would lead to war. He would not be a statesman otherwise. Chancellor declares that Germany has forty new submarines—an indirect answer to the American note. The next few days will show what is the direct answer. Germany faces a choice of either risking a collision with America or swallowing the humiliation of submitting to America's demands."

British Mine Danger Area in North Sea Extended

Washington, May 4.—Ambassador Page forwarded to the State Department to-day a note from the British government stating that it had been found necessary to extend the eastern limit of the danger area of the British mine field in the North Sea off the Belgian coast, as prescribed in October.

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We are gratified to note the daily increasing popularity of our boys' Norfolks (ages 6 to 18 years) with extra trousers, at \$6.50, \$8.50, \$10.

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ASKS CIVIL TRIAL FOR SULLIVAN

State Department Preparing Request to British Authorities.

U. S. INTERCESSION LIMITED TO THIS

Bryan's "Deserving Democrat" in Ireland Since Resigning Diplomatic Post.

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, May 4.—The State Department is preparing a demand for a fair civil trial for James Mark Sullivan, former American Minister to Santo Domingo, arrested in Dublin earlier in the week on a charge of being concerned in the Irish rebellion, and will present this demand on receipt of official advice of the British. This, it is declared, is the utmost the United States can do in interceding for him.

An appeal was received from Mrs. Sullivan to-day to take up her husband's case with the British authorities.

Mr. Sullivan was appointed Minister to Santo Domingo by Secretary Bryan in August, 1913, replacing William W. Russell, whose resignation was asked for to make room for a "deserving Democrat." After serving nearly two years, he resigned, following charges of improper use of his position to aid certain banking and contracting interests in the West Indian republic. Mr. Russell was then reappointed to the position.

The ex-minister sailed last July for Ireland with his wife and son to visit his mother in Limerick, saying that he would return in a few months.

James M. Sullivan's career as American Minister to the Dominican Republic was brief and sensational, and ended in his resignation under charges which a commission appointed by the State Department headed by Senator Phelan investigated. Charges were made that Sullivan participated in contracts on the island, but no evidence was found that he had profited. Before being appointed to office Sullivan had been a lawyer for Jack Rose, one of the gamblers in the Rosenthal murder case. His appointment was looked upon as a personal one on the part of Secretary Bryan. Secretary Tumulty disclaimed responsibility for Mr. Sullivan's appointment.

Mr. Sullivan was exonerated once by Mr. Bryan, but the charges against him would not drop, and a second investigation resulted in his resignation.

The news of his arrest on charges of complicity in the Dublin uprising was the first news of him since he left the diplomatic service. Former Governor Fort of New Jersey, who conducted the first investigation, declared Mr. Sullivan to be a "big hearted, good natured, honest Irishman."

"Another English Blunder."

Think Irish in New York

Irish leaders in New York showed no great concern yesterday when they were told of the arrest in Dublin of James M. Sullivan on a charge of complicity in the Dublin uprising. "It's just another English blunder," they said. "It's all you can expect from England."

According to Robert E. Ford, editor of "The Irish World," Mr. Sullivan was not actively connected with any Irish organization here, but was known in Irish circles merely as a political worker. Joseph W. Gavan, an attorney who has taken a prominent part in the agitation in New York for a free Ireland, said that he knew Sullivan only by his Santo Domingo venture in diplomacy and had not come into contact with him in any of the Irish meetings.

"I suppose he was implicated in the uprising, and I wouldn't think much of him if he wasn't," said Jeremiah O'Leary, a director of the United Irish Societies. "His arrest is largely due to spite on the part of the English, however, because he probably didn't do anything to deserve it."

A mass meeting by way of tribute to the Irishmen who were killed in the rebellion was held at the Hippodrome on May 14. Brooklyn Irishmen are also planning a meeting to be held in the Academy of Music, to raise funds for the widows and orphans of the 1,500 Irish slain in the uprising.

"James Mark Sullivan went to Dublin to visit relatives," a close friend of the former Minister to Santo Domingo said last night. "His journey to the Irish capital had absolutely nothing to do with the preparations for the Sinn Féin revolt."

"His friends can prove that he has relatives in Dublin. There is a record at Ellis Island which shows that six months before he was appointed to the Santo Domingo post a niece or a first cousin of his came to this country from Dublin. She was detained temporarily because of her physical condition. Mr. Sullivan acted as her representative and after several conferences with William Williams, then Commissioner of Immigration, succeeded in getting permission for the girl to enter."

BERNSTORFF HERE ON FLYING VISIT

Ambassador, in Sullen Mood, Refuses to Talk.

Stern and sour visaged, despite the fact that a fair lady clung to either arm, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, stood outside the Ritz-Carlton last night and delivered to appreciative reporters the following statement:

"I have nothing to affirm and absolutely nothing to deny."

Apart from this inclusive statement, it was impossible to get the Count to make any comment upon the German note, his reason for his flying trip to the city, the present crisis, the weather, or the Irish revolt. He admitted, however, that he would return to Washington late last night.

The ambassador came to New York yesterday afternoon. He dined at the Ritz with two men and two women, whose names could not be learned. Dr. Edler, his secretary, accompanied him. After dinner he left the hotel with his guests. From his expression it could be gathered that his meal had disagreed with him, or perhaps it was the presence of numerous reporters who immediately surrounded him that made him look pained and grieved.

After escorting the women to an apartment house on East Forty-third Street, the Count returned to the hotel, refusing to amplify his former statement.

STEAMERS FOR N. Y. HELD UP AT HOME

Rotterdam Sailing Postponed—French Trips Cancelled.

Rotterdam, May 4.—The sailing of the Holland-America Line steamer Nieuw Amsterdam for New York has been postponed to May 8. The steamer was to have sailed on April 29.

It was announced at the offices of the French Line yesterday that the sailing of French Line steamers from Bordeaux to New York, scheduled for May 6, had been cancelled. Mails will be forwarded to the United States through England.

PUTS IRELAND'S BETRAYAL ON U. S.

"Fatherland" Also Sees Dishonor in Von Igel Arrest.

Yes, sir, take it from "The Fatherland," the pro-German weekly, it was the United States authorities who betrayed Ireland.

The writer of the article, one Charles A. Collman, bases his charge on a rumor published shortly after the seizure of the von Igel papers that among the documents found were plans for the uprising in Ireland.

The rumor, which started after the Dublin uprising, was promptly denied, although "The Fatherland" makes no mention of the denial.

"The great indignation that swept the country over the betrayal of Case-mann caused great uneasiness in Washington," is one of the sentences from the article. As for the seizing of the

"Home rule is now inevitable, I say, because only Ireland of to-day will not only demand it, but will know how to get it."

With these words, the possibility of permanent evil results from the Dublin revolt was dismissed by Professor Henry Browne, of the Irish National University, to whom a dinner was given last night at the Metropolitan Club by James Byrne, W. Bourke Cockran, Martin J. Keogh, John Quinn and John D. Ryan.

"I have been for years a Home Ruler and a very strongly convinced one," said the guest of honor, famous as a Greek scholar, "and one of the strong-

est reasons for it, to my mind, is that it will strengthen the position of England as possessor of a world-wide empire."

Preparing Young Ireland.

For twenty-five years Professor Browne declared that he had been engaged in the work of preparing the young men of Ireland for the serious responsibilities that will rest upon them after the acquisition of Home Rule.

"In the settlement which has been made of the university question on lines acceptable to Catholic Ireland," he said, "we have an important installment of Home Rule—what I would call intellectual Home Rule."

"A nation which has control of its own higher education is not content to be in a state of national enslavement. Home Rule in the political order must logically and even necessarily follow Home Rule of the educational character which we have at the National University of Ireland."

"I have to prove that the new university is properly autonomous and that its constitution as arranged by a Liberal government is satisfactory from a Catholic and national standpoint. Although the university is wholly and extensively financed by the Imperial Treasury, yet there is no government control except what may be called purely nominal. For instance, all appointments to the chairs of offices, even the highest, are in the hands of the Senate, which is chiefly elective by the graduates or faculty, with not more than 10 per cent appointed by the Crown."

Godless Only in Theory.

"As to Catholicity—it is true that in theory we are non-sectarian, or in other words, a godless university. Many people object to this on principle. There was a time when I felt strongly myself on this subject. Yet the chancellor we elected is the Catholic Archbishop, who comes to preside with his diocesan chapter when we have our academic high mass at which the students serve on the altar and sing in the choir. President Coffey is a true example of what the devoted Catholic layman ought to be."

Among those at the dinner were: J. I. C. Clarke, Bainbridge Colby, Robert E. Dowling, Victor J. Dowling, Colonel Robert Temple Emmet, William Temple Emmet, Francis P. Garvan, Lawrence Godkin, Joseph P. Grace, Frederick James Gregg, Benjamin Guinness, William D. Guthrie, H. C. Ide, C. F. Kelley, Shane Leslie, Martin J. Manton, Morgan J. O'Brien, Conde Pallen, Luke D. Stapleton, Alfred J. Talley, J. C. Walsh, John J. Wynne, J. B. Watts, the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, president of Fordham University; Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; Professor W. H. Goodyear of the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute; the Rev. Dr. James S. Driscoll of New Rochelle; and the Rev. Cornelius Clifford of Whippany, N. J.

Countess Markievicz, an ardent Sinn Féin, dressed in a green gown, she led the rebels against Dublin Castle. A raid on her house early in the year revealed a printing press and quantities of German propagandist literature.

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It is interesting to note that the article, while labelled "Who Betrayed the Irish People?" is largely devoted to the German side of von Igel's case. In fact, the first four paragraphs contain the slightest reference to Ireland.

FINLEY WANTS BIBLE READ IN ALL SCHOOLS

Would Ignore Objections of Other than Christian Creeds.

The Bible should be read in all the public schools of New York State, no matter what objections are advanced by those of other than Christian creeds. Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, made this statement last night in his address before the Superintendents' Club and Secretaries' Union of the New York Sunday School Association at the Broadway Tabernacle.

Dr. Finley said that he was glad that a bill, pending before the Legislature, provided that ten verses of Scripture be read in each school of the state every day.

"I hope that bill will pass," he added. "The Bible should be read in our schools, irrespective of the home religious training of the pupils."

FOR T. R. FIRST, LAST AND ALL THE TIME

Maryland Progressives for Colonel—No Second Choice.

Baltimore, May 4.—"We declare that the Progressives of Maryland have but one candidate for the Presidency and are unreservedly for that candidate, Dr. T. R. First, last and all the time, without any second choice," was one of the resolutions of the resolutions adopted to-night at a mass convention.

The delegates were requested to "urge by all honorable and appropriate means and with the utmost persistency the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt."

The resolutions were drawn by former Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, who was elected one of the delegates-at-large to the Progressive National Convention.

SURE IRISH WILL GET HOME RULE

Professor Browne, Here, Says Dublin Revolt Cannot Prevent Inevitable.

HAS PREPARED YOUNG MEN FOR BURDENS

Tells of Work of National University to Group at Testimonial Dinner.

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SUNDAYS

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Tickets on sale pending each excursion.

Pennsylvania R.R.

SPIRIT OF ERIN FREES THRU, POLICE CAPTIVE

Cops in Pajamas Capture Bird—O'Connor Is Liberator.

A wood thrush flew through the open door of the East Fifty-first Street police station yesterday morning as Lieutenant John O'Connor, his work finished, sat grieving over the fate of the leaders of the Irish rebellion.

In the efforts to capture the bird the doorman pulled the bell summoning the reserves, and in all manner of undress the men piled down from the dormitory. Lieutenant O'Connor sat watching the attempts to capture the bird, and when Patrolman Jack Clare finally caught it, his superior demanded the thrush.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock O'Connor stood in Central Park. As he released the thrush he muttered:

"Go, go to the freedom you deserve. They hunted you like others have hunted the true patriots of Ireland. And I've freed you, as some one will free Old Erin. You're a good omen."

BIDDINGER ARRESTED ON CHICAGO'S ORDER

Detective Taken as Fugitive on Way Home from Theatre.

Gay Biddinger, the Chicago detective, was arrested by Detectives Brown and Haskins, of the Detective Bureau, late last night as he returned from a theatre to the Holland House with Mrs. Biddinger. He was locked up on a charge of being a fugitive from justice.

Biddinger's arrest followed the receipt of a telegram from Chief of Police Charles L. Larkin, of Chicago, saying Biddinger was indicted by the Cook County Grand Jury yesterday on charges of bribery, grand larceny and allowing a prisoner to escape. He was arrested several weeks ago, but fought extradition and was released.

"HERALD" PAY SLIPS STOLEN

Man Accused of Grabbing Envelopes from Cages Caught in Chase.

Walter Keene, twenty-three years old, a salesman, of 242 West Forty-eighth Street, was arrested last night on a charge of stealing ten pay envelopes, containing \$250, from the cashier's window in the business office of "The New York Herald."

According to the police, Keene reached through the window when the treasurer, Abraham B. Cleverly, turned his back, grabbed a handful of pay envelopes and fled. Frank Henenlotter, who was standing in the office, chased him. As Keene sped across Broadway Patrolman Rin joined in the pursuit.

DOMINICAN RULER REVOLTS

Jiménez, Impeached President, Declares Capital in State of Siege.

Santo Domingo, May 4.—General Juan I. Jiménez, President of the republic, who was impeached by the Chamber of Deputies on May 2, has declared the capital in a state of siege and by decree has removed the seat of government to San Geronimo, a suburb of Santo Domingo.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day notified the Senate by which the law provides the President shall be tried within forty-eight hours after impeachment, that the capital was in a state of rebellion and that President Jiménez was unable to appear for trial.

The Senate voted to give the President an eight-day respite to appear and answer the charges against him.

MRS. ROOSEVELT RETURNING

Gives Up Trip to Panaman and Sails from Havana for Home.

Havana, May 4.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt sailed to-day for New York on the steamer Mexico, having abandoned her proposed voyage to Panama, whither she was going to meet her son, Kermit, and his wife and their child, who was ill.

A cable dispatch received here said the condition of the child had improved, making unnecessary Mrs. Roosevelt's voyage to Panama.

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Dresses Of jersey-georgette—Georgette satin and French crepe. \$45, \$65

Blouses Hand-made boleros—handkerchief linens and Georgette crepes. \$15, \$18

Hats For the Country Club, Touring and Town wear. \$18, \$25

Fruit-trimmed effects, in Madagascar straw and felt combinations—large Georgette satins—smart Hemp Hats—Sport Hats of silk and linen ribbon. Hats of djerzette and Shantung—Spanish Sombreros and other smart new effects.

TEMPLE BOWDOIN'S HEIR HAS \$56,232 INCOME

Guardians of Groton Student File Report with Surrogate.

George Temple Bowdoin, seventeen-year-old son of the late Temple Bowdoin, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who left his son his estate, had an income of \$56,232 for the period from February 26 to December 31, 1915.

The income of the boy, who last year was a student at Groton School, is shown in the report of J. P. Morgan and Daniel P. Kingsford, filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, as guardians of Bowdoin. They reported that they had received for his estate securities valued at \$1,000,016, personally valued at \$22,592, and cash \$21,572. The guardians repaid to the executors of the estate of Temple Bowdoin money advanced for the upkeep of the estate at New Hamburg, N. Y., which consists of 325 acres and will go to the heir when he is thirty. This repayment and the living expenses of the beneficiary amounted to \$56,237.

Bowdoin was also the beneficiary of a large part of the estate of his grandmother, Mrs. Julia Irving Grinnell Bowdoin. Although not directly mentioned in the will of his grandmother, the boy, as sole heir of his father, will receive two-fifths of the residue of Mrs. Bowdoin's estate, estimated at \$1,000,000.

\$52 KEEPS ARNOLD GRAVE MYSTERY CLOSED

Glennor's Parole Depends on Fine N. Y. Police Won't Pay.

Providence, May 4.—If Dorothy Arnold's body lies buried in a cellar at West Point, as Edward C. Glennor, the convict, insists, at least a year will elapse before the bones of the missing girl are disturbed. The Board of Parole, which met here to-day, decided that the convict could not be released until the fine of \$52.75 held against him was paid. The New York Police Department refuses to pay this fine. Glennor will go back to jail to finish his term and the mystery of the girl's disappearance must remain unsolved for another year.

The Board of Parole cannot cancel this fine. The New York police have been informed of the board's decision. Glennor has nearly a year to serve. When he is released the New York authorities cannot force him to go to that state, unless he is indicted for complicity in the murder of Dorothy Arnold and extradited from Rhode Island.

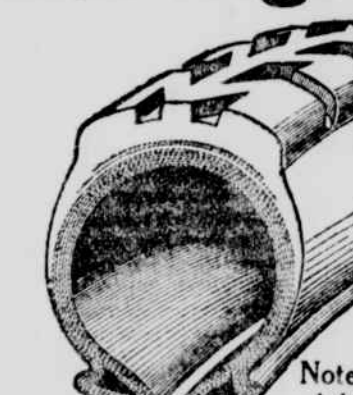
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MICHELIN TIRES Are Not High Priced!



Note the Extra Added Tread

Nearly all motorists admit now that the new MICHELIN UNIVERSAL TREAD is by far the best non-skid ever produced, yet a persistent impression exists that they are high priced. This is not so. The new tires cost less than any other tire of anything like equal quality.